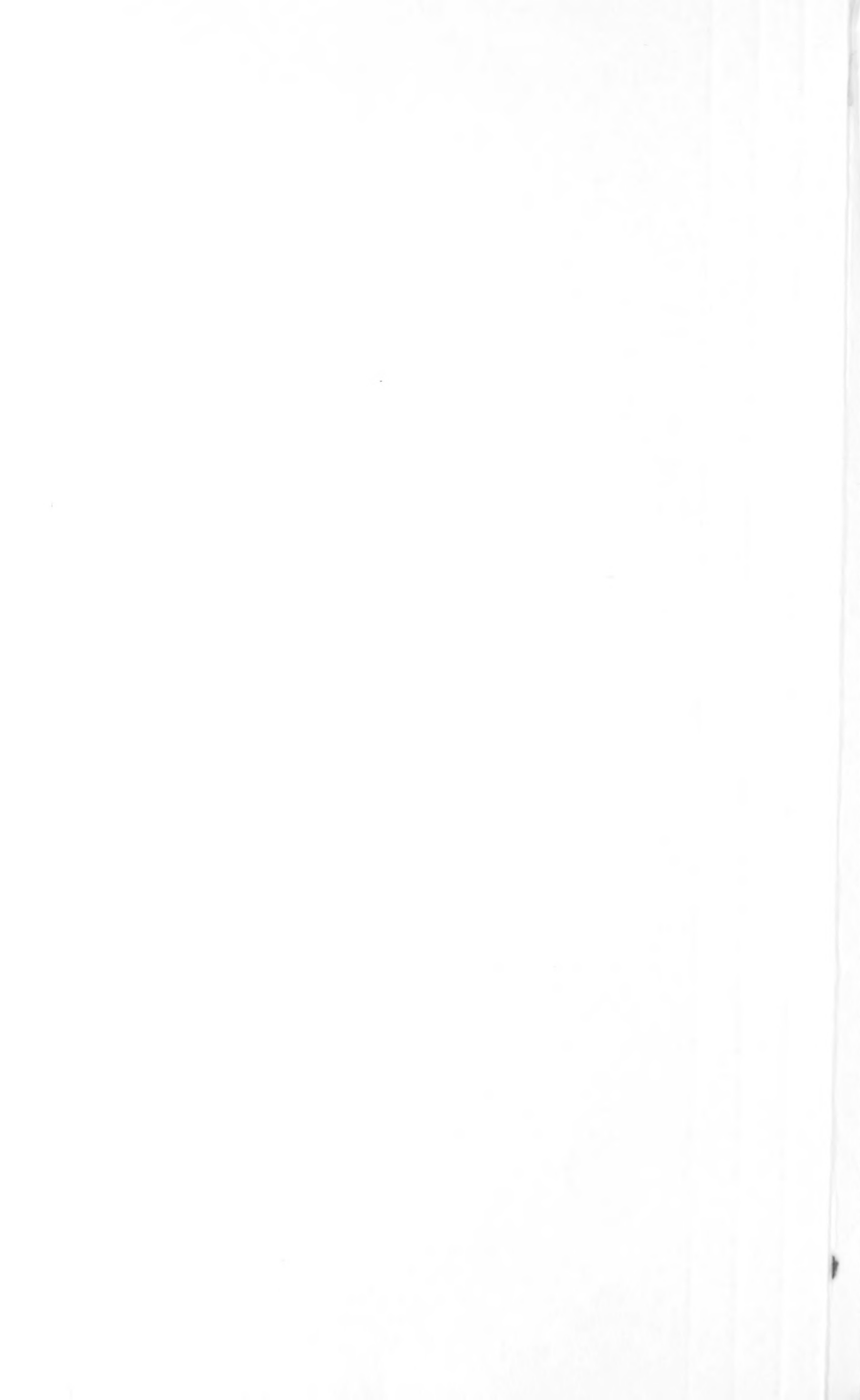


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1922

FLOWERS THAT GROW FOR EVERYBODY

**ORONGO
FLOWER GARDENS
CARTERVILLE, MO.**

BENJAMIN C. AUTEN

Terms: Cash with order. No charge for packing. Goods offered subject to previous sale. All prices include delivery by mail or express.

Of tulip and narcissus bulbs, six of a kind will be furnished for one-half the price of a dozen. If total of order amounts to 100 bulbs or more, 25 of a variety will be furnished for one-fourth the price of a hundred.

Items quoted only in small quantities can be furnished only in small quantities.

Bulbs shipped on receipt of order, plants in regular routine of digging and shipping. Bulbs and plants not shipped together.

No guarantee goes with my bulbs or plants, but I take extreme pains to have them true to name, and it is on them I depend for future orders. Write me, however, if you fail to have success with them. It is important for me to know.

If a mistake is made in the filling of your order or the package reaches you in bad condition, write me. I do not know of it unless you do.

If you do not hear from your order in a reasonable length of time, write. Orders may get lost on the way, may possibly be overlooked after receipt, or the shipment may go astray.

Order early and plant early, while the bulbs are still fresh and solid.

Next year's price-list will as a matter of course be sent to all this year's customers.

MY OWN GROWING ONLY

BULBS TO BLOOM INDOORS

Some varieties of hyacinth, tulip, and narcissus bulbs are easily forced, as it is called, or brought into bloom indoors in winter. In forcing there are certain fundamental facts and principles that must be kept in mind and followed. When potted or set in the glasses, the bulbs must not be allowed to grow at once, but must be placed where it is dark and cool for from six to ten weeks. During this time they will develop the bud in the bulb, and grow an enormous mass of roots. When this has taken place, the bulbs are ready to grow and blossom whenever brought to the living room, to warmth and light. The most forward ones can be brought out from time to time for succession. It is not the time of potting, but the time of bringing out, that determines the time of blooming.

The bringing out should be gradual, by stages, and extend over a period of four or five days before giving full heat and light. After bringing out, the plants should never be subjected to a chill, nor should the temperature ever be high, or the buds will blast. Narcissi prefer a temperature not much, if any, above sixty degrees.

Potting can be done as soon as the bulbs are obtainable, and the best plan with potted bulbs is to bury pot and all about six inches deep in a moist shady place. Just before the ground freezes they can be dug up and placed in the cellar or a cool closet. Bulbs to be grown in water should be allowed to complete their summer ripening before being started. Probably an American-grown bulb could be put in water by September 1, if southern grown, and a Holland-grown bulb by October 1.

Whether in pots, or in glasses with water, or with moss or bulb fiber, the moisture supply must be never-failing. If the growing root-tips once become really dry, the bulb is ruined. With potted bulbs, except while buried, watering must be looked after every two or three days; with those in bulb-glasses with water, daily attention is advisable until the roots have run some distance down into the water, but the water must never be allowed to evaporate below the root tips. With fiber, the fiber must be kept always moist. With water and moss it is best to keep the water up to the bulb, or nearly so; but, with the bulb sitting on the moss, the water may evaporate to the bottom of the dish and the bulb not suffer so long as the moss is moist.

In planting in soil in pots, cans, or other dishes, the rules for all potted plants must be followed, a hole in the bottom of the dish to let the surplus water run out and to permit ventilation of air from below, and the bottom of the pot or dish filled an inch or two with pebbles, broken crockery, or charcoal. Then the soil is put in, with the bulb planted so just its tip is showing. Four-inch pots can be used for single bulbs, but larger pots are better, as they do not dry out so quickly, and more bulbs can be planted in a pot, if desired.

When bulb fiber is used, the dish must be one that holds water, the fiber sifted in very lightly, the bulb set as in soil, and the fiber moistened and kept moist, the authorities say, without any surplus water, the excess being poured out. My objection to fiber has been that the bulbs have walked up into the air as the roots grew, instead of the roots going down into the fiber. With soil or with the prepared fiber the bulbs will be better nourished than with only water, and therefore stronger to plant for the next season, but the flowers will be no better.

For growing in plain water a bulb-glass is best. A milk bottle or any wide-mouthed bottle that will hold the bulb sitting on top can be used, but it is difficult to replenish the water. A wide-open dish can be used, filled in with large pebbles to support the bulb, but there is the same objection to the pebbles as to the bulb fiber, the roots push against the pebbles and upset the bulb. Some charcoal and some form of lime, such as limestone or

oyster shell chicken grit, or pieces of limestone or old mortar, should be in the bottom of the dish to keep the water sweet.

Instead of pebbles, sphagnum can be used, common florists' moss or packing moss, and any dishes three inches or more deep that will hold water, tin cans, Mason jars, wide-mouthed bottles that will admit the whole bulb, or large dishes. The moss should be washed and rinsed, then, along with some charcoal and limestone, packed lightly into the dish, bottle or can, nearly to the top, the bulbs set on top of the moss and nested in sufficiently to hold them upright, and water filled in up to the base of the bulbs. Sawdust, excelsior, hay, grass, alfalfa meal, must not be used as a basis for bulb growing with water, as they make the water foul.

When the bulbs are growing in water alone or in water with pebbles, the water must be kept constantly against the base of the bulbs until the roots are formed and growing, and kept nearly so even then, so the roots can be always in water.

Growing in water, or in water with moss, fiber, or pebbles, is simpler and easier than with earth, and the blossom comes more quickly; also it is less liable to failure with beginners, and more interesting. The preliminary season of root-growth in cool dark place is just as necessary when the bulbs are grown in water as when in soil.

Do not use any fertilizer in the water, as it will make the water foul and will spoil the bulbs.

Hyacinths and paperwhite narcissi are the favorite bulbs for water-growing, and Sir Watkin narcissus should give good results. The other narcissi should have soil or bulb fiber. Early tulips, as Mon Tresor, Vermillion Brilliant, Rose Gris de Lin, Murillo, of which I have none, probably would do well in water. The Darwins should have soil or bulb fiber, and should stay in the dark until February. They are not so easily forced as the narcissi and hyacinths. Varieties recommended to try are Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, Rev. Ewbank.

Bulbs that have been forced can not be forced again the following winter, but can be set in the ground for outdoor growing. After they have bloomed indoors, they should be kept growing until the leaves turn yellow, then allowed to dry and cure for planting in the fall.

THE NARCISSUS

There is no flower more cheery than the Narcissus, or more welcome, coming as it does, the awakener of spring. There is also no other flower that will grow with less care and attention. Once planted, it comes in greater profusion year after year.

Narcissi thrive best in a firm, well-drained soil, in a moist, shady location, and do well planted in sod along a fence, and in out-of-the-way places where they can remain undisturbed for several years. Manure should not be used in the soil in which they are planted, but can be used as a top dressing after planting. If Narcissi are to remain only one year, they can be planted very thickly, with as little as one inch clear space from bulb to bulb; if to remain indefinitely, they should be six inches or more apart.

The bulbs should be planted with three or four inches of soil over them, and must not be taken up until the leaves turn yellow in mid-summer, nor should the leaves be cut off while green, or the bulbs will not blossom the following year. Just about the time the leaves are fully dead, the bulbs start new roots for the next season's growth, and digging, therefore, should not be delayed beyond this time or the new roots will be destroyed and the bulbs weakened. Re-planting can be done at once, or at any time before winter, but the earlier the better, as the bulbs begin root growth soon after planting, and the longer they are in the ground the stronger they will be. Besides, there is no better storage for them than in the ground where they

are to grow. Unplanted bulbs lose strength more and more rapidly after the first of September.

THE TULIP

The Tulip follows immediately after the Narcissus, and gives a wealth and splendor of color unsurpassed. Like the Narcissus, it must be planted in the open ground before winter, but prefers a sunny location and a light, mellow soil, sandy if possible, and should be cared for during its growing season, April to June, the same as onions or pansies.

Plant in a soil well drained, but sufficiently firm and compact to retain moisture throughout even an excessively dry and cold winter. Do not use manure nor any other trash in the soil when planting. Immediately before planting I drill into the bottom of the furrow a small quantity of tobacco dust and fine-ground steamed bone, and mix it with the soil in the bottom of the furrow. Set the bulbs so their tops will be two or three inches below the leveled surface. Six inches from bulb to bulb is a good distance, though, if space is limited or the bulbs are small, five or even four inches will do. It probably is better not to plant where tulips grew the year preceding. Continued success is best assured by digging and replanting every year, though bulbs small when planted can well remain two or even three years.

If rapid increase of the stock of bulbs is desired, the buds should be picked when just ready to open. In cutting the blossoms, the stem should never be cut to the ground, unless the bulb is to be thrown away. The two bottom leaves should be left on the plant to nourish and mature the bulbs. All blooms should be picked and removed from the beds before they shatter.

THE PEONY

A Peony plant, like an apple tree, is a long-time investment, giving returns in increasing measure for years. Moreover, its propagation is slow and expensive as compared with that of most other kinds of nursery stock. Do not wonder, then, at what may seem a disproportionately high price, nor begrudge it.

Peonies must be handled only in the fall. Probably the first of September is as early as digging should be done, and planting should be early enough to give the new root growth a hold on the soil before winter, at least a month, probably longer, before settled cold weather.

Peonies prefer a rank, rich, moist, well-drained soil in full sun. No manure should be used in the soil in which they are set, and some growers object to the use of manure at all, advocating lime and bone meal.

The plant should be so placed that the top bud will be about two inches below the leveled surface. If the soil is not well drained, the roots should be set shallow by laying the plant in position slantwise, or even horizontal, and any projecting dead stem should be cut off well below the surface to avoid heaving by frost. For permanent planting in good soil, four feet of space should be given. If soil is very rich, and heavy fertilizing is to be kept up, a spacing of five feet in the row with rows six feet apart may not be more than enough. This may seem excessive for two or three years, but the surplus space can be utilized for bulbs, for temporary plants, or even for vegetables.

To secure the heaviest blooms for cutting, all side-buds should be pinched off the stem while still small, and some varieties should always be disbudded when the blooms are to be cut. For a display of bloom on the plant it is perhaps better not to disbud, and some varieties give well-balanced sprays that are more beautiful for cutting than the heavier and stiffer display blooms secured by disbudding.

To secure blooms with the best color, the buds should be left on the plant until only partly open, then cut and taken indoors. Outdoors, the sun

bleaches the color of the flowers and destroys the warmth of tone. Any good plant can spare several of its best stalks for indoor blooming without the outdoor display being impaired.

In cutting, the stalks should never be cut full length, or the plant will be injured; at least three good leaves should be left on every stub. Neither should the plant ever be cut down until dying back for winter.

Keep careful watch both before and after blooming, and any stalks that wilt and droop cut off below the surface of the ground and burn at once. Also cut off all dead buds as soon as it can be seen they are dead, cutting two or three inches down on the healthy stalk, and burn at once. The old statement that the Peony is a plant without disease is a sadly disproven fairy tale. Troubles are not usually very serious, however, in a small planting.

Ants do not attack the living tissue of the Peony in any way whatever. They drink off the syrup that exudes from the buds. The only possible injury from them would be the transference of disease infection from bud to bud where disease is existent, and careless fingering of the young buds is just as dangerous.

Failure to bloom may be due to planting too deep; to planting too shallow; to moving in the wrong season; to freezing of the buds in spring; to cutting off the tops before fall; to incongenial soil; to disease of the roots; to killing of the buds by disease; to crowding by grass or weeds; to soil too soggy; to soil that dries out, as near a foundation or under the eaves; to robbing of plant food and moisture by neighboring trees or bushes. The nearer like a good potato patch their location is and is kept, the surer they will be to thrive and bloom.

HYACINTH BULBS

Hyacinths are unsurpassed as pot plants indoors in winter, and are favorites also for outdoor bloom in early spring. The earliest varieties are the easiest to grow indoors, but in outdoor growing the later ones are less likely to be scorched by spring frosts. In outdoor planting, set about six inches apart, and about three or four inches deep to the top of the bulb. When in bloom indoors, do not let stand much in sunshine, as strong sunshine bleaches the colors. Please state whether the bulbs are wanted for indoor or for outdoor blooming.

Named varieties in mixture, 13 bulbs, all different, for \$1.00, six for 50c, 3 for 25c. If the names are desired with the bulbs, add one cent per bulb. Any color desired, named, 1 bulb for 10c, 3 for 25c, 13 for \$1.00. 5 each of 10 named varieties, good assortment of colors, 50 bulbs, for \$3.75. 10 each, 100 bulbs, for \$7.20.

NARCISSUS BULBS

Though this list is not large, it includes great variety in color, form, and type, and in season of bloom. The Campernelle is the earliest, Biflorus the latest, the list being arranged approximately in the order of blooming. All the named varieties, with the exception of Pheasant Eye and Biflorus, can be grown indoors, the best for the purpose being the Campernelle, Sir Watkin, Victoria, Emperor, Elvira, and Fairy Queen.

Ten Varieties in Mixture. My selection of varieties and proportions. For outdoor planting only. 100 for \$2.40, 50 for \$1.50. Not less than 50 furnished.

Campernelle, Orange Queen. A hybrid Jonquil, orange yellow. A decided novelty in color, and very beautiful. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.00 per 25.

Sir Watkin. The big Welshman. Early, yellow, a sure and free bloomer. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.10 per 25.

Victoria. One of the loveliest and earliest of the bicolor trumpets. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.10 per 25.

Orange Phenix. Rose-form, double. White, with yellow or orange center. 6c each, 48c per dozen, 75c per 25.

Emperor. The favorite large yellow trumpet. 7c each, 66c per dozen, \$1.25 per 25.

Empress. Bicolor, similar to Emperor, with yellow trumpet, but with white perianth. 7c each, 66c per dozen, \$1.25 per 25.

Ariadne. The whole flower primrose-white, cup large, crinkled, and very flaring. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.00 per 25.

Fairy Queen. Brilliant pure white, cup straight. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.00 per 25.

Elvira. Several flowers on a stem, white, with yellow cups. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.00 per 25.

Poeticus, Grandiflorus. Large, pure white, flat flower, with yellow saucer edged red. 6c each, 48c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Conspicuus. Light-yellow flower, with short red-edged cup, 5c each, 40c per dozen, \$2.40 per 100, \$5.00 per 250.

White Lady. Broad flat white flower, with heavily crinkled cup of rich citron-yellow. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$1.00 per 25.

Pheasant Eye. The common late Poeticus. Pure white, with red-edged saucer. 5c each, 40c per dozen, \$2.40 per 100.

Biflorus. This is one of the humblest of the daffodils, but a flower of exquisite beauty, "The Primrose Peerless." Twin-flowered, white, with pale yellow cup. 5c each, 40c per dozen, \$2.40 per 100.

Notice. Do not keep any of these bulbs until Christmas to give as presents for growing in water. They are not that kind. Pot them three or four months earlier, and give them as presents already growing.

TULIP BULBS

Mixed Late-flowering. The prevailing colors of this mixture are white, yellow, orange, red and variegated, very showy, and the number of varieties you will not be able to tell. 32c per dozen, \$1.80 per 100.

Bouton d'Or. Rich golden yellow, with black anthers. 5c each, 36c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. Smaller size, 24c per dozen, \$1.60 per 100.

Mrs. Moon. The favorite yellow tulip, large, tall, pointed flower. 6c each, 48c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Inglescombe Yellow. Cup-shaped flower of purest sulphur-yellow. Late. 6c each, 48c per dozen.

Ellen Willmott. Tall, slender bud, pale cream color. Very late. 5c each, 44c per dozen, \$2.80 per 100.

Crested Crown. Striped deep yellow and red. 6c each, 24c per 6.

Gala Beauty (?). Striped light yellow and red. Bulbs smaller size, 5c each, 24c per dozen, \$1.60 per 100.

Yellow Parrot. The Parrot tulips have long petals with ragged edges, and are extremely showy. This one is clear bright yellow, tipped bright red. 5c each, 36c per dozen.

Striped Parrot. Red and orange in broad stripes, very gaudy. 5c each, 36c per dozen.

Red Parrot. The best red variety. 5c each, 36c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. The three parrots in mixture, 1 of each for 12c, 3 of each for 30c.

Darwin Type

In refined beauty there is nothing else in tulips to equal the Darwins, except that the pure yellows of the Cottage type share honors with them. They are also the finest for cut flowers, and the most brilliant in indoor light. The colors range from tinted whites through light and dark pink, rose, red, blue, lavender, lilac, violet and purple to nearly black.

Mixed Darwins. This mixture is not made up of the varieties listed below, though an occasional bulb may be found in it; but, as with my

other mixture, there are kinds enough that you will not be able to tell, when they are through blooming, how many varieties of them there were. 36c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Clara Butt. The first favorite of all tulips, and the one that should be planted in greater quantity than any other. Apricot-pink, an exquisite and faultless color. 5c each, 36c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100. Smaller, but good blooming-size, \$4.00 per 250, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Wedding Veil. Gray-white, tinted blue. 5c each, 36c per dozen, \$1.80 per 100. Slightly smaller grade, \$4.00 per 250, \$15.00 per 1,000.

White Queen. Cream-white, flushed pink. "The white Darwin." A stately flower. 5c each, 40c per dozen, \$2.40 per 100. Slightly smaller grade, \$2.00 per 100.

Kate Greenaway. "White, slightly flushed lilac-rose." Exquisitely pure in color, and lasts longer than any other tulip as a cut flower and on the plant. 5c each, 36c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Farncombe Sanders. The finest of all red tulips, unless some of the rare new varieties at extravagantly high prices. 7c each, 60c per dozen, \$4.00 per 100. Not more than 100 to a customer.

Rev. Ewbank. Beautiful heliotrope. A very brilliant flower. 6c each, 48c per dozen, 75c per 25. Smaller grade, 30c per dozen, 50c per 25.

La Tristesse. "Sorrow." Dull slaty blue. A stately and beautiful flower. 6c each, 48c per dozen.

L'Ingenue. Nearly white when first imported, but, having grown several years in this hot country, is now pink, and very likely to come striped, but a beautiful flower. 7c each, 60c per dozen.

Pale Blue. Name unknown. Large flower similar to Dream, and about the first Darwin to bloom. 6c each, 48c per dozen.

2n-28. A very choice purple tulip. 6c each, 48c per dozen.

Prof. Rauwenhoff. Another fine red tulip, most dangerous rival of Mr. Farncombe Sanders. 7c each, 60c per dozen.

Opal. Heliotrope-lilac. A very brilliant dark-colored tulip, with exquisitely beautiful bud. 7c each, 60c per dozen.

F. Sanders Rembrandt. The Rembrandts are Darwin tulips in which the colors have split, making the flower striped. This one is a Farncombe Sanders with white stripes, and the finest I know, 8c each.

Selected Rembrandts. A very few at 8c. There are many kinds of Rembrandts in the "Mixed Darwins."

"c." A very beautiful tinted white, name unknown, probably Phyllis. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Erguste. Pale violet. Very beautiful. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Electra. Rosy lilac. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Euterpe. Lilac. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Gustave Dore. Cherry pink, white center. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Mark Twain. Rosy heliotrope. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Sybilla Merian. Soft lilac, with broad white edge. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Loveliness. Soft carmine-rose. 6c each, 24c for 6.

Therese Schwartz. Nearly white, flushed heliotrope. 6c each, 24c for 6.

"d." A very fine blue. 6c each, 12c for 3.

Bleu Celeste. Very fine dark blue. Early. 12c each.

Crepuscule. Rosy-lilac. 7c each.

City of Haarlem (?). Twice from my Holland house I have received this tulip under this name, but it is not true to the original description of the variety. I also ordered from one of the largest and best houses in this country and received the same variety. It is usually considered by visitors the finest red in the patch. 12c each.

Courbet. Dark violet, nearly black. 15c each.

Centenaire. Violet-rose. 6c each.

Petrus Hondius. Carmine-rose. 6c each.
Prof. MacOwan. Dark blue. 6c each.
Painted Lady. Heliotrope-white. Very beautiful. 6c each.
Prince of the Netherlands. An enormous flower of poor quality. Beautiful while still a bud. 8c.
Mystery. Black. 25c each.
Massenet. Apple-blossom pink. 12c each.
Marconi. Violet, with yellow center. 6c each.
Melicette. Lilac. Like Opal, it has a bud of great beauty, green enamel with the color of the flower showing through. 7c each.
Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate pink. 6c each.
La Tulipe Noire. Vivid black in the sun, dirty brown indoors. All tulips are beautiful in the sun; those tainted with brown are poor by indoor light. 6c each.
Jubilee. Deep purple. 10c each.
Sieraad van Flora. Bright red. 6c each.
Ronald Gunn. Clear violet. May come in Rembrandt form. 6c each.
Rev. Wolley Dodd. Fine dark blue. Late. 10c each.
Sophrosyne. Sombre dark pink. Beautiful. 7c each.
The Bishop. Pure violet. 25c each.

.....The varieties in the foregoing list, with but very few exceptions, are of choice beauty. Many of them will not appear in my list again, not but that they are worthy, but I have too many. Erguste, for example, is so near like Rev. Ewbank that I do not need both. Rev. Ewbank is no less beautiful, and I have a much larger stock of it.

Tulip Bulbs in Small Sizes

These give an opportunity to start a large number of bulbs at small cost. They are roughly graded to three sizes, running about 125, 250 and 600 to the pound. Of the last there are only a small quantity of a variety. Plant in rows from one to two inches from bulb to bulb, according to size. State size preferred.

Mixed Late-flowering, Mixed Darwin, Clara Butt, White Queen, Kate Greenaway, Ellen Willmott, Red Parrot, Wedding Veil, \$1.20 per pound of a variety, 35c per quarter pound of a variety.

Mrs. Moon, Bouton d'Or, Gala Beauty (?), \$1.40 per pound of a variety, 40c per quarter-pound of a variety.

Special rates on orders of ten pounds or more in quantities of three pounds or more of a variety.

MISCELLANEOUS

Winter Onions. Every family should have its row of winter onions. The sets should be ordered and planted as soon as possible. Plant where they can remain two or three years. When established they will give a supply of green onions from late fall to mid-summer. Split up the bunches just before planting. 30c per pound, 10c per quarter pound.

White Multiplier Onions. A beautiful small white onion. One onion planted this fall gives a bunch to dig next summer. Dig just before tops die down. 30c per pound, 10c per quarter pound.

Garlic. Used in soups, chili and sausage. Richer in flavor than the onion. Plant early in fall, dig when tops turn yellow next summer. Split the bulb into its parts just before planting. 5c per ounce.

Sphagnum. Should be washed and rinsed before using. 35c per pound, 20c per half-pound. As sphagnum is very light, a pound is a lot.

Bulb Fiber. Ready for use. 30c per pound.

Limestone. Either fine-ground or chicken-grit size, as preferred. For use in growing bulbs in water. Pound 25c, quarter-pound 10c

Charcoal. For growing bulbs in water. Pound 25c, quarter-pound 10c.

Orris Root. Pleasant and refined fragrance. Small pieces for the handkerchief box. 5c.

GERMAN IRISES

German irises should be planted shallow, and should be given, as near as possible, a dry, well-drained location in full sun. A dressing of some form of lime or limestone is very beneficial. I would not advise planting irises later in the fall than the middle of September.

Kochii, **Amas**, and **Germanica Alba** are early. **Germanica Alba** and **Innocenza** are white, **Amas** is rich purple, **Kochii** very dark purple. **Pallida Dalmatica** is pale blue, **Ciengialti** light blue, **Gertrude** blue, and **Argus** dark blue. **Koenig** is smoky yellow and rich brown, a superb variety.

Pallida Dalmatica and **Koenig**, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen. **Amas** and **Innocenza** 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen. **Ciengialti**, **Gertrude**, **Argus**, **Kochii**, and **Germanica Alba**, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. A few plants of **Pfaeuenaue**, yellow and purple, 25c per division.

SIBERIAN IRISES

These prefer a moist situation, but will do well almost anywhere in sunshine. Planting should be before September 15.

Dark Blue, **Snow Queen**, **Blue King**, and **Superba** (rich deep purple), 15c each, \$1.20 per dozen. One of each for 50c.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA

One of the most beautiful of the hardy ornamental grasses.. Can not safely be set out in the fall, but can be used as a house plant through the winter, and planted out in the spring. It will appreciate very copious watering. As graceful and elegant as a fern or palm. Small plants 25c, larger plants 50c.

HEMEROCALLISES

The yellow day-lilies are so dainty, graceful, and elegant I can not understand why they are not more commonly grown. The colors are clear and refined, the odors rich and exquisite.

Gold Dust. Early. Light orange yellow. This is not the common, dull orange-red, odorless kind.

Flava. The old "lemon lily" or "corn lily." Pure yellow.

Thunbergii. Late. Delicate citron-yellow.

Strong plants, 25c each, \$2.40 per dozen.

Florham. Very large flower, light yellow, blooms between **Flava** and **Thunbergii**. A few strong plants at 40c each. These four varieties give constant bloom for more than two months.

Note. If you wish a copy of my price list next spring of the foregoing irises and other plants, send postal card request now, with your name and address.

PEONIES

Prices quoted herein are for good divisions that have to all appearances made preparation to bloom next year.

Whether or not a division will bloom the first year depends not so much on its size as on the development of the bud or buds, the manner in which it was cut, the earliness of its planting, and the moisture conditions through fall, winter, and spring.

All peonies are double, except as noted. The figures preceding the names are the ratings given by The American Peony Society. Prices include postage or express charges. If peonies are desired in quantities of

25 or more of a variety, totaling 100 or more plants, special rates can be given for many of the varieties.

Mixture. Ten varieties in mixture, my selection of plants and roots, 100 for \$20.00, 50 for \$11.00, 25 for \$6.00. Twelve plants, all different, not labeled, for \$3.00, seven for \$2.00, three for \$1.00. In assembling these orders I shall try to give as good a range and complete a variety of colors as the stock available will allow.

9.7 Solange. White, tinted faintest pink-buff. Late. \$7.00 each.

9.0 La France. Rose-white. Medium late. \$7.00 each.

9.8 Therese. Violet-rose. Medium early. \$4.00 each.

8.9 Marie Crousse. Exquisite salmon-pink. \$3.00 each.

8.8 Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Very dark purple-garnet. The darkest of all peonies, and the finest of all dark peonies. \$3.00 each.

8.2 Marcelle Dessert. Milk-white, faintly dotted lilac. \$2.00 each.

8.8 Karl Rosenfield. Richest dark crimson. \$2.00 each.

Exquisite. Japanese. Pure wax-white, the central petaloids dark cream in color. \$2.00 each.

Varieties at One Dollar Each

8.4 Albiflora, The Bride. Single. Pure white. Flowers big as dinner plates. \$9.00 per dozen.

8.3 Eugene Verdier. Baby-pink and cream. Massive flower and stem. Late. \$9.00 per dozen.

8.5 Germaine Bigot. Fresh light pink. Large flower, sturdy plant. Early. \$9.00 per dozen.

8.7 Albatre. Milk-white, very faintly flushed pink.

7.7 Mireille. Milk-white. Very large. Very late.

8.1 Grandiflora Nivea Plena. Milk-white, flushed pink and cream. Strong grower. One of the oldest of all peonies, and still one of the most beautiful. Very early.

8.6 Eugenie Verdier. Pale hydrangea-pink. Large and tall.

8.7 Claire Dubois. Violet-rose. Very late.

7.9 Gloire de Charles Gombault. Pink and cream. Midseason.

8.8 Grandiflora. Pearly light pink. Very late.

8.1 Livingstone. Pale lilac-rose, with carmine flecks. Late.

7.5 Constant Devred. Dark rose-carmine. Late.

8.6 Mme. Auguste Dessert. Fresh light pink with crimson flecks in center.

9.2 Mons. Jules Elie. The same color as Claire Dubois. Earlier. An enormous flower.

Rare Brocade. Japanese. Double, dwarf. Pure wax-white with faint carmine shadings on outer petals.

Varieties at 75c For One of a Kind, \$2.00 For Three of a Kind

8.7 Avalanche. Most brilliant white.

8.4 Felix Crousse. Brilliant red.

8.5 Octavie Demay. Beautiful pale pink. Very early. \$7.20 per dozen.

7.8 Modele de Perfection. Rich pink. Late. \$6.00 per dozen.

7.0 Madame Fould. Superb very-late white, but liable not to open its buds. Try cultivation and copious watering when buds should begin to open; also sack a few of the buds. \$6.00 per dozen.

7.2 Irma. Violet-rose. Large flower. \$6.00 per dozen.

8.5 Madame Emile Galle. Exquisitely dainty light pink. Late.

7.7 Dorchester. Pale hydrangea-pink. Late.

8.5 Adolphe Rousseau. Very large mahogany-brown. A tall, strong grower. Early. Small one-year plants.

Varieties at 40c For One of a Kind, \$2.00 For Six of a Kind

8.5 Marie Lemoine. Milk-white. Late.

8.1 Madame Calot. Pale hydrangea-pink, often classed as a white. \$3.60 per dozen.

La Reine. This is supposedly Alice de Julvecourt. If so, its rating is 7.2. Lilac-white, shaded cream. Late. \$3.60 per dozen.

7.6 Edulis Superba. Dark pink. Early.

7.4 Princess Beatrice. Tricolor. Total effect dark pink.

6.5 Meissonier. Brilliant purple-red. \$4.00 per dozen.

7.2 Rubra Superba. Deep rose-carmine. Late. \$4.00 per dozen.

7.9 Madame de Verneville. Rosy or creamy white, changing to pure white, with splashes of crimson on edges of petals. Early. \$3.60 per dozen.

9.3 Festiva Maxima. Massive pure white, with splashes of crimson. Early. \$3.60 per dozen.

8.1 Couronne d'Or. Enormous flower of pure waxy white, splashed with red on edges of center petals. Very tall, strong stems. Late. \$4.00 per dozen.

6.4 Lutea Plenissima. A light-weight flower similar to Duchesse de Nemours, a little earlier, a little more yellowish when opening, and with a little more green in center. \$3.60 per dozen.

7.8 Duke of Wellington. A superb milk-white variety.

Mme. C. (Ros.). Large fluffy light pink. Name unknown, but a good flower. \$3.60 per dozen.

8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. One of the loveliest of all white peonies. Opens pale sulphur white. \$3.60 per dozen.

8.3 Mons. Dupont. Large broad flower, flat, pure white with crimson splashes on edges of center petals. Late. \$4.00 per dozen.

7.9 Madame Crousse. Superbly beautiful pure white. \$4.00 per dozen.

8.0 Festiva. Similar to Festiva Maxima, but a dwarf grower, color of flower a little more solid. Late. \$3.60 per dozen.

7.5 La Tulipe. Pale hydrangea pink. Very tall. \$3.60 per dozen.

Hollis Seedling No. 47. Rich salmon-pink.

7.6 Delicatissima. Lilac-rose. Always blooms, and profusely. \$3.60 per dozen.

6.3 Mons. Paillet. "Violet-rose." A beautiful light pink.

6.9 Petite Renee. Light magenta-pink. An unusual color, and a fine flower for landscape planting. \$4.00 per dozen.

5.8 Fragrans. Dark rose. Exquisitely fragrant. Late.

6.9 Dr. Bretonneau (Gr.). Very pale lilac-rose shaded salmon. \$3.60 per dozen.

7.5 Floral Treasure. Lilac-rose. Large beautiful flower.

7.1 Alexandriana. An enormous flower, violet-rose. Very tall heavy stem. \$3.60 per dozen.

7.3 Madame Bucquet. Red, very dark and very brilliant.

8.4 Marguerite Gerard. Large broad flower of pale hydrangea-pink. \$4.00 per dozen.

7.5 Marechal Vaillant. Dark mauve-pink. A massive flower.

6.9 Blanche Cire. "White wax." Between Lutea Plenissima and Duchesse de Nemours. \$4.00 per dozen.

6.7 Bernard Palissy. Blush pink, heavy. Late.

5.7 Humei. Enormous dark pink. Late. \$3.60 per dozen.

6.0 Lady Leonora Bramwell. Rose-pink. Exquisitely fragrant.

Single Tall Red. For distant planting effects, for indoor decoration, for color masses indoors or out, for profusion of bloom, for lightness, airiness, and dainty grace, the singles are not surpassed. This variety is a good plain red, tall, a healthy and husky grower. 12 for \$3.60, 25 for \$6.00.

Miscellaneous Singles. Various red and pink shades. 12 for \$3.60, all one color, or in mixture of colors.

Miscellaneous Remarks

Cut Flowers. Immediately on receipt of cut flowers, slice off a small piece from the end of each stem, stand the flowers at once in water the full length of the stems, and put in a cool, damp place until fresh. Do not use ice-water. If flowers are very badly wilted, use warm or even hot water. Do not stand in the sun, nor in a breeze or draft.

For a flower to wear, never use one freshly cut, for it will wilt. Cut it several hours beforehand, and keep it in water until wanted.

Harvesting Bulbs. Upon digging, hyacinth, tulip, and narcissus bulbs should promptly be taken under cover, as strong sunshine is quickly fatal to them. They should be rolled in air-slacked lime-dust and spread out thinly in a dry, airy room, preferably dark, to dry. Light stirring every few days for a while is advisable. When thoroughly cured, which may under extreme circumstances require as long as a month, they can be stored in paper bags to keep them firm and bright.

Please do not write asking what to do for ants on your peonies. Do not do anything for them, they will come without, and, when they come, are perfectly able to take care of themselves. Also, besides, and moreover, they do not hurt the peonies. They walk on them, to be sure, but are in their stocking feet, and are not heavy enough to smash the buds nor break down the stalks.

Manure. Never use manure in the soil in planting any bulb or fleshy-rooted plant. It can be used for top-dressing afterwards.

Daffodil is a popular name for any of the narcissi, except, perhaps, the bunch-flowered. **Jonquil.** Probably forty-nine out of fifty people who speak of jonquils mean something that is not a jonquil at all. The jonquil grows several on a stem, and is a tiny flower, about the size and color of a buttercup, marvelously fragrant. **Narcissus** is a technical name including all the daffodils, jonquils, paper whites, and any others of the family these names do not cover.

The Peony is the Big Show of the Garden, the Tulip its Splendor, but its Treasure is the Narcissus.

Cemetery Planting. For planting on a grave, or even on a lot, it must be borne in mind that the space is extremely limited. Where it can be had, choice small shrubbery is preferable to flowering plants. There is nothing more beautiful than the holly, and box is also very desirable. The most beautiful evergreens are hemlock and red cedar. Of hardy flowers, lily of the valley, Scotch pinks, Japanese lilies white or pink, Madonna lilies, cardinal lobelia. The ornamental grass, *Eulalia Gracillima*, is beautiful all through the growing season. Of narcissi, I would suggest Pheasant Eye, Conspicuous, Sir Watkin, Ariadne, Emperor, Fairy Queen; of tulips, Clara Butt, Farncombe Sanders, White Queen, Rev. Ewbank, La Tristesse, Wedding Veil, Painted Lady; of peonies, Festiva Maxima, Madame Crousse, Delicatissima, Karl Rosenfield, Lutea Plenissima, Petite Renee, Fragrans, Felix Crousse, Mons. Dupont, Madame Emile Galle, and the singles.

Why do Tulips the second year put forth only a few small leaves and dig only a few insignificant bulbs? This question has come to me repeatedly, and I have replied: Probably moles, or soil too porous. While either of these answers may be correct, I now believe the difficulty in most cases is the eating off of the fibrous feeding-roots by earth insects, notably the white grub, perhaps also various wire-worms.

There Are Two Good Reasons, wholly apart from the consideration of safety, why it is better to make remittance by check, draft, or money order than by coin, currency, or stamps. One is, you may forget to sign your name or address to your order or letter. If remittance is made by draft, money order, or check, I can write to the bank, postoffice, or express office and learn where to send the goods; whereas, with remittance made the other way, I have no clue. The other is, sometimes people forget to enclose the

money, and I have to write for it. Unless they definitely remember their failure to put it in, which is not likely, they naturally wonder if I am trying to get the money twice. If remittance is always made by money order, check, or draft, they can know definitely whether or not it was sent.

Remember. All prices include postage and express charges.

Remember. You can get six bulbs of a kind for one-half the price of a dozen, even in a little order, and twenty-five of a kind for one-fourth the price of a hundred, if your order amounts to one hundred bulbs in all.

If you can not use this price list, please hand it to some flower-loving friend.

THE FLOWER GROWER

"The Flower Grower," Calcium, New York, is a high-grade magazine devoted wholly to flowers. If you are a flower-lover, you can not afford to be without it. Subscription prices, \$1.50 per year, \$3.50 for three years. As I am agent, it can be ordered through me, or the subscription can be sent direct.

